SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852. NO. 83.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now that the State contest is over, we re-publish below the Resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention; and we invite to the principles therein laid down the attention and consideration of the people generally. Read them, Whigs, and then say if they are not thoroughly sound. General Pierce stands on this platform—he has endorsed the principles here presented, not because it was expected of him as a candidate, but because they meet the approval of his judgment, and there is no act or word of his life in conflict with any one of them:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposure too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotions to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical and candid men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects, specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and intent.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism, and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, having given comfort or aid to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people, upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the world, a high and sacred duty is devolved upon the Democratic party, of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us, constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union, as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people."

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

We copy the following important correspondence from the last Washington Republic, a *Whig* paper:

"The accompanying correspondence will commend itself to public attention. It embraces a letter from General Pierce, exculpating himself from the charges founded upon the published reports of his New Boston speech, and giving his own version of his position before the country on the slavery question:

To the Editor of the Republic:

Dear Sir: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of General Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the truth.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN DE LEON.

Washington, August 13, 1852.

Washington, July 17, 1852.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct?

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN DE LEON.

General F. Pierce, Concord, N. H.

Concord, N. H., July 23, 1852.

My Dear Sir: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am daily in the receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strengh the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. It seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and I beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

Edwin De Leon, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Now that Gen. Pierce has come out and over his own hand given an unequivocal denial to the New Boston slander, we have a right to demand, with additional force, that those Whig papers—the Raleigh Register included—which have kept this charge standing in their columns against him, shall take it back, and admit thereby, of course, that they have done him gross injustice. Will they do it? Will they even publish his letter? Perhaps they will—perhaps not. We shall have more to say on this subject in our next.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Raleigh for the month ending 1st August, 1852:

A.
Abernathy, Smith
B.
Brown, Neal
Burton, John F.
Brower, Ann M. Miss
Beasley, Henderson
Brower, J. H.
Bevis, Edwin
Burton, James
Buxton, R. P.
C.
Catleth, Francis Miss 2
Clark, John B.
Carpenter, Benj.
Castlebury, Henry
Crocker, H. R.
Chaves, Wm.
Campbell, Robert
Cooper, Elizabeth Miss
Cascer, J. T.
D.
Dudley, Charles
Doud, H. H. Capt.
Dosier, Benj. H.
Davis, Jesse H.
Davis, D. H.
E.
Edwards, Weldon
Earp, Cullen
Edwards, Green T.
F.
Foster, James T.
Fonsh Wm. Dr.
Foulks, Jas. T.
Franks, George
Fox, Wm. T.
Fredrick, James B.
Franklin, Adaline
G.
Gouge, Eliza Miss
Griffin, Sarah Miss
Gill, Tyrrell
H.
Hart, W. L.
Hall, Obedeina Mrs.
Hinton, Angeronah Miss
Howard, Joseph W.
Hale, Franklin L.
Harrison, M. B.
Hill, B. Dr.
J.
Jones, Wm. H. 2
Jones, E. H. Prof.
Jones, Emma C. Mrs.
Johnson, Ransom
Jones, Seth K.
K.
King, Sarah A. Miss
King, Margaret Mrs.
L.
Lassiter, Marion
M.
McCullers, Wm. H.
Mitchel, Sidney
Moore, Julia R. Miss
McGinley, Dennis
Mears, Cilia Mrs.
Miller, Jane Miss
McLeod, Martha Mrs.
N.
Newby, Wm. H. 2
Nutall, Charles
O.
Odom, J. B. 2
Outlaw, W. T. M. Dr.
P.
Polster, F. 3
Picard, G. Mrs.
Pool, Hetney Miss
Phillips, Edward W.
Pace, James M.
Pettiford, Milly Mrs.
R.
Rigsber, James
Roberts, Edmond M.
S.
Seager, R. M. 2
Smith, Alex.
Stewarts, James
Smith, Henry W.
Stalings, J. M.
Smith, Calvin H.
Sater, Menasseh
Schucmann, Mr.
Smith, R. R. Dr.
Shaw, Jesse
Strickland, Sarah J. Miss
Stuart, Betsy
Stuart, Nancy Miss
Seawell, H. Dr.
Shaw, J.
Small, Thomas
Stone, Needham
Sanders, Samantha Miss
Sorrell, Caroline Miss
T.
Tayler, Seth
Thompson, Sarah J. Miss
Terry, Martha Mrs.
Terrell, Elizabeth Mrs.
Tigut, John
U.
Utley, Turner C.
Utley, Wm.
V.
Vandergriff, Archibald
W.
Watson, George W.
Williams, N. G.
Woodard, James and others.
Whitaker, Geo. W.
Walker, James L.
Watson, John H.
Woodall, William
Whitaker, Henry B.
Weathorby, Wm.
Wigins, Joseph
Womble, W. H.
Williams, Alpheus
Williams, Marian Mrs.
Williams, W.
Williams, Penelope

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, August 1st, 1852. 293—w3w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the ublic generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayeteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 1852, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business.

GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated

LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,

IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of Chewing Tobacco, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky and heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little Yadkin Post Office forms a part of the premises. A mail Stage, running between Raleigh, the Capital of this State and Wytheville, Va., *via* the Fancy Gap, connecting with numerous lines of conveyance, to the principal cities and towns in the valley of the Mississippi, and thence to California and Oregon, passes this point tri-weekly, carrying many passengers and well filled mails, that yield a growing and constant, though at present moderate income to the Hotel and Post Office.

The Estate for about 2 miles in a North and South direction, is intersected by the Volunteer Road, and is likewise divided East and West for nearly the same distance by the noted *Hollow Road*, the most popular thoroughfare among emigrants or movers to the *Great West*, the number of Travellers passing this place daily, averaging fully 100, or 36,500 per annum.

During the autumn or most propitious season for moving across the mountains, upwards of one hundred wagons have been known to pass here in a single day, patronizing the Hotel, Store, Blacksmith Shop, Granary, Hay-loft, &c., to the amount of $280.

In view of the rapid increase the *U. S. Census Returns* shew to be taking place in this mountainous and consequently healthy District, and in consideration of the fact, that the Farmers in this neighborhood have, within the last two years ascertained and become satisfied by actual experience, that their iron-impregnated lands are in every way adapted to the growing of the superior qualities of Tobacco, and as they will in future naturally direct their principal attention and force to the culture of that *Ready-Money-Bringing Article*, Real Estate must 'ere long greatly rise in value, and this must necessarily soon become a monied section of country to an extent, justifying the undersigned as he believes in stating, that by judicious management, a *Barter* and ultimately *Cash*-yielding business of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, may be transacted at the Store.

And furthermore, judging from the amount of his past sales of *Leather*, he considers there is at present an opening here warranting an increase in the capacity of the *Tan Yard*, to admit of the tanning and dressing of Leather, equal in value to $6,000 if not $10,000 per annum.

Attached to the Hotel is a large Garden, well stocked with vegetables, and in connection with the same, may be enumerated a thriving Orchard, comprising more than eleven hundred selected fruit trees; a full crop of Wheat, Rye and Oats already secured, barn and stable lofts crowded with the best kind of thoroughly cured hay, 20 or more stacks remaining on the meadows; also a promising Corn crop (including what will be due for rent) expected to reach three hundred barrels, all of which, with a goodly supply of Irish and Sweet potatoes, &c., will if desired be disposed of at the lowest market rates to whoever may become the purchaser of the Estate.

The undersigned, moreover, would seed a crop of small grain for the coming year, provided it should be the wish of the party purchasing the property.

The North-Eastern part of the Estate extends to within a short distance of the Southern base of the Sauraton Mountains, affording one of the best *Mountan Ranges for Cattle*, and the finest *Pasturage for Sheep* where, in consequence of the proverbial mildness of climate, thousands of those valuable animals might be advantageously pastured throughout the entire year, without the expense of dry feeding or artificial shelter.

For the infomation of persons at a distance unacquainted with the characteristic healthfulness of this immediate vicinity it may be stated that the property in question is situated as before named on the Hollow Road, 19 miles North west of the Moravian Town of Salem, Forsyth county—22 miles South-east of Mount Airy, Surry county, at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge—35 miles South of the Court House in Patrick county, Va.—5 miles East of the far-famed Pilot Mountain Mount Ararat—and 3 miles South of the chain of the Sauraton Mountains, which, with Mount Ararat, or alias the Pilot, are in full view from the Hotel.

And beyond all doubt, by properly advertising in the Newspapers and otherwise, any desirable number of boarders from the Lower Country might be had throughout the Summer Season, it being an undeniable fact, that in respect to salubrity of climate, purity and wholesomeness of water, grandeur and beauty of scenery, variety and abundance of Mineral Springs and Minerals, including Marble or Primitive Limestone, (there being two Lime Quarries within two miles of the Hotel) deposites of Iron ore, with many species of rare and valuable minerals, besides numberless other incentives calculated to refresh and strengthen the body, while they divert and interest the mind of man, thereby promoting health and long le, this situation cannot be excelled.

It may be further added, that as regards a favorable locality for raising choice qualities of Tobacco and for Farming in general, also as a lucrative stand for Merchandizing, for carrying on extensively the Tanning and Blacksmithing, Wagon-building and other branches of business, and more especially as a desirable point for a Hotel, to accommodate a continually increasing travelling public, and as a *Summer Retreat* for Invalids and all persons, who, during hot weather, like to partake of cool fountains gushing from mountain sides, and enjoy invigorating breezes with an endless train of other health-securing agents bountifully distributed by the hand of nature throughout this elevated District, the undersigned feels justified in believing this place to be unsurpassed, if equalled by any other location South of Mason and Dixon's Line, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the Proprietor.

THOMAS B. HAMLETT, P. M.

Little Yadkin, Stokes County, N. C.
July 28th, 1852. 75—6w. e. o. w.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing One Thousand Acres, also, Four or Five Hundred Acres adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill,
August 16, 1852. } 933—8t.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N C.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

Castalia, Nash, N. C.
Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male InstituA is contracted for, and will be erected immeciatete Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno Adams, Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Office of the N. C. Rail Road,
July 21st, 1852.

NOTICE. Stock-holders in the N. C. Rail Road Company are specially requested to read the following resolution passed by the annual meeting at Raleigh on the subject of interest:

"*Resolved*, That in justice to such of the Stockholders of this Company as have paid their subscriptions, either in money or by work, the amount due by such Stockholders as shall be in default thirty days from this time, shall be forthwith collected, if practicable; and that in all such cases, interest be rigedly exacted: *Provided however*, that nothing in this resolution shall prevent the Board of Directors from the exercise of a proper discretion in favor of persons having contracts, and who, under previous assurances, have expected and are prepared to pay for their stock in work."

An instalment of 5 per cent has been called for by the Board of Directors, falling due the 1st Monday in September next. Payments can be made to *Directors*, by an order of the Board, and the Treasurer is not required to visit points on the line of the road in order to collect the instalments. The next meeting of the Board of Directors takes place at Goldsboro', on Tudsday before the meeting of the Legislature.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 13, 1852. 75—2t.

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with Ice Cream of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 "	1,75 per "
All over 5 "	1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what Ice Cream sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of Ice Cream, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

Parasols and Fans.

A FEW remaining on hand and for sale low.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Lime & Ground Plaster,

IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk				$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond		8 00
Steerage,	do.	do.	do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do.	Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfolk 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Edmond P. Gaine's Patent Circular Concave **Mill Dress.**

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this Patent in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this New Patent Dress.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t. w. pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THI pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIlwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, Malinday, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eyo brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t. pd.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

READ AND CIRCULATE!

Extracts from the remarks of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Va., delivered in the House of Representatives, August 2, 1852.

The passage of the compromise acts by Congress in September, 1850, was far from terminating the struggle of the friends of the Union. It is true, some of those measures became by their passage final, and are by their nature irrepealable. But there was one, the one to which I have before more particularly referred—in which the South had a vital and peculiar interest, which was subject to repeal at any time, and which, whether repealed or not, could be of little practical value to us unless sustained by a sound public sentiment at the North, where it was to be executed. The contest then, so far as the law was concerned, was transferred from the Halls of Congress, to the direct tribunal of the people themselves. Open rebellion to the execution of the law was familiarly proclaimed—its constitutionality vehemently denied. The pulpit, the press, county and corporation meetings and legislative assemblies thundered their denunciations against it, and proclaimed a warfare for its repeal, whilst ferocious mobs were invited and encouraged to resist its enforcement. Some idea may be formed of the frenzy which animated the opponents of this measure by quoting the sentiment of a convention, which during that period assembled in Pennsylvania. It was there declared that "George Washington was as infamous and vile for signing the act of 1793 as Millard Fillmore is for signing the act of 1850; both were infamous; both laws were infamous." Never was there a period which more urgently demanded the active influence and patriotic exertions of every sound-thinking man who possessed influence in the North to allay the spirit of open discontent, and to suppress the treasonable projects of the enemies of the Union. Any man existing in that day, who was blessed with the power to give a sound direction to public sentiment, and who, from any purposes of selfish and vaulting ambition, withheld the exercise of that power, was guilty of a flagrant dereliction of duty, which the people of this country will never cease to remember to his injury.

In casting our eyes back to the fall of 1850 and 1851, we find the highest intellect and the noblest patriotism of the North everywhere in motion, and earnest and unceasing in its appeals to resist the tide of fanatical resistance of that law, then sweeping over the free States. President Fillmore, accompanied by a portion of his Cabinet, visited the States of Massachusetts and New York, and sought by the weight of his high character, and by the exercise of all the legitimate influence at his command, to soften the excited prejudices of the people, and to turn their reflections into the current of public duty. Henry Clay, from the capital of Kentucky, sent forth a warning voice to his friends at the North. Webster, roused by the magnitude of the danger, travelled from point to point, and brought the massive powers of his mighty intellect to maintain, uphold, and support the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. Pierce, Choate, Dallas, Dickinson, Douglas, O'Connor, and a host of others, brought all the influence of their abilities and well-earned popularity to aid the triumph of the cause of CONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

As the course of Franklin Pierce is not so generally known at this period as that of his three more illustrious compeers, and as it is fit and proper that it should be better known, I will present from the columns of the National Intelligencer, of the 28th of November, 1850, a sketch of the sound and patriotic remarks made by him on the 20th of that month, at a Union meeting held at Manchester, in New Hampshire. The whole proceedings of the meeting cover near four columns of that paper.

"GENERAL PIERCE'S SPEECH. The President then introduced General Franklin Pierce, and that gallant gentleman was received with enthusiastic cheers. Disclaiming any purpose of making any thing like a regular address, he said he never before was so much under the influence of conflicting emotions. There was much in the appearance of the assembly that filled his heart with joy; and yet a feeling of sadness oppressed him when he cast his eyes over that vast, calm-resolved multitude, and remembered that they had gathered there to consider a question, which for twenty years, had never been raised in any public body in our country. That question was, not whether the Union should be perpetual, but whether there should be disunion.

He was in the United States Senate when that word was heard for the first time on that floor, and never shall he forget the thrill of horor it sent through that body. A deep and solemn pause succeeded, and Senators shuddered as they slowly turned their eyes upon the bold author of the appalling suggestion. But he had lived to hear hisses while one of the secretaries was reading resolutions in favor of the Union. [This remark drew hisses, and Gen. Pierce proceeded:] They hiss again. Let the men who do it show themselves. [Up rose two clergymen, the reverend Mr. Foss, and the reverend Mr. Davis.] Here, then, said Gen. Pierce, we have two men who seek to destroy this Union. [One of them said: "No. If you will let us explain, we will show you that we do not intend that. We are willing to meet the question, however, any way."] General Pierce continued. You shall have your opportunity all in good time. Let the discussion come, and he that is defeated must go the wall, and yield the question. That is the way to manage such matters in a free country. There must be no breaking up of the country in case of defeat. If we are precipitated into a war by fanaticism, we cannot conquer. Both sections of the country may be immolated. Neither could come out of the contest short of ruin. It was said that we of the North could bring two men into the field for every one that the South could muster; but it would be found when the trial should come, that the man who now makes that boast would not be one of the two men who was to go forth to meet even the one man from the South. [Great cheering.] Gen. Pierce said the men, then in the hall, who had abandoned themselves to the infatuation of disunion sentiments, would probably live to regret and repent of their present course. In the coming days of decrepitude, when the infirmities of age shall have crept upon them, they would gather their children around them, and confess how they were once betrayed into moral treason, and as a legacy, say to them: "STAND BY YOUR UNION—AND STAND BY YOUR COUNTRY!" He said he deemed it unnecessary to go into a formal argument in support of the Union. The resolution embraced all that could be said on that subject. When the compromise was first proposed in Congress, he had no doubt that the Union would go down, unless the measures recommended were carried. The *defeat* of the first attempt overwhelmed him *with apprehension*, understanding that the compromise was *intended to give the South a sense of greater security, for one of their rights than they felt they had for some time past possessed*. Who did not deplore slavery! But what sound thinking mind regarded that as the only evil that could rest upon the land! The men that would dissolve the Union, did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did; but even with it we have lived in peace, prosperity and security from the foundation of our institutions to the present time. *If the Constitution provided for the return of fugitive-slaves.* IT SHOULD BE DONE. That was what he WANTED TO DO; that was what our fathers AGREED *we should do*; and that was what the FRIENDS OF THE UNION established by them wanted to do. [Hisses.] These, said Gen. Pierce, are the arguments of the "higher law," I suppose.

These provokers of disunion claimed to be men of humanity. They were the men who were always preaching against war. Yet how was peaceable dissolution of the Union to be accomplished? If one portion of the States could secede without violence, how long would peace continue? The slaves would escape; their owners would pursue them. If the slaves were protected in the free States, the owners would pursue with armed forces. Troops would be raised to resist them; battalions would be added to battalions on each side, and the free States would be the battle-ground where such armies would be found engaged beyond what Napoleon ever saw on the most terrific of his bloody battle-fields. It was the fear of such dreadful consequences that caused such a revolution of feeling throughout the Union when the original compromise project failed. The eyes of the nation were opened to the magnitude of the danger. Even those who opposed it in Congress felt they were standing on the brink of a precipice. There seemed to be no step between disunion and a faithful adherence to the compact of the Union. He knew that was the feeling. Members of Congress had confessed it. The resort to disunion as an experiment to get rid of a political evil would be about as wise as if a man were to think of remedying a broken arm by cutting his head off. The danger which would have existed if the compromise had not been passed, would now exist if they were defeated by the action of the opponents of those measures. They were fairly within the scope of the Constitution, and were to be obeyed with the same fidelity as that sacred instrument itself, which all good citizens must and would stand by while a plank remained. Happily, through the lowering clouds of the passing storm the white cliffs of concession were in sight, and the joyful cry was the Union—the eternal Union! [Gen. Pierce spoke with a free and fiery energy, which created and maintained a lively sensation during the whole of his eloquent and uncompromising speech.]"

Who, upon a perusal of this speech—the general accuracy and truthfulness of which cannot be questioned—delivered on the 20th of November, 1850, and reported in the National Intelligencer on the 28th, can fail to see in it the most conclusive refutation of the misrepresentation recently propagated of his opinions by a few abolition journals of the North? This speech alone, covering as it does, all the ground embraced in that fabricated report, is sufficient, apart from the mass of overwhelming testimony bearing upon that point, to consign the infamous slander to the contempt of every fair and honorable mind. If I were a bitter opponent of Franklin Pierce, I would feel it due to the truth of history—due to his consistent record in support of southern institutions—demanded of me as a southern man, to trample under foot the vile and infamous falsehood!

Sir, the men of the North, who were engaged in this patriotic struggle to save the Union, were well aware that they were opposing themselves to a torrent that might, at least temporarily, overwhelm them. But they freely elected, for the sake of their country, to make, if necessary, a sacrifice of themselves. Webster, the most powerful man which the walls of Boston ever encompassed, was, for his course upon this question, excluded with ignommy and insult from Faneuil Hall, a place which he had so often illustrated and adorned by his eloquence. President Fillmore, in a speech which he made at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in June, 1851, and to which I had the pleasure of listening, truly said:

"When I look back to the crisis through which we have passed, I feel that there was danger that the days of the Union were numbered. I determined then, if necessary, *to sacrifice every political prospect* I had in the world, and life itself to *save the country*."

And now it may not be uninteresting to inquire how Mr. Seward was employed during this period? We have facts before us resting upon mere newspaper rumors to which I will not advert. But here are a few extracts from a letter addressed by him in reply to a convention in Boston, called for the purpose of protesting against the fugitive-slave law:

"AUBURN, April 5, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Your letter inviting me to attend a convention of the people of Massachusetts opposed to the fugitive-slave law, and to communicate in writing my opinion on that statute, if I should be unable to attend the convention, has been received.

* * * * * * *

It would be an honor to be invited to address the people of Massachusetts on any subject, but it might well satisfy a generous ambition to be called upon to speak to that great and enlightened Commonwealth on a question of human rights and civil liberty.

I confess, sir, that I have earnestly desired not to mingle in the popular discussions of the measures of the last Congress.

I am unwilling even to seem to imply by reiterating arguments already before the public, either any distrust of the position of those with whom I stood in Congress, or *impatience* for that *favorable popular verdict* which I believe to be near, and *know* to be *ultimately certain*.

Nevertheless there can be no impropriety in my declaring, when thus questioned, the opinions which will govern my vote upon any occasion when the fugitive-slave law shall come up for review in the National Legislature. I think the act signally unwise, because it is an attempt by a purely federative Government to extend the economy of slave States throughout States which repudiate slavery as a moral, social, and political evil. Any despotic Government would awaken sedition from its profoundest slumbers by such an attempt.

The attempt by the Government has aroused *constitutional resistance* which will not *cease* until the effort shall be relinquished. He who teaches another faith than this, whether self-deceived or not, misleads."

Whilst Seward and his Abolition allies were thus employed in fomenting resistance to the execution of this law, the Democracy of Boston were not idle; but from the walls of old Faneuil Hall they issued a declaration of their constitutional principles in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, That the legislative enforcement of the second section of the fourth article of the United States Constitution, which expressly requires that fugitives from labor shall be delivered up to the party to whom such labor shall be due, is one of the vital conditions of the compromise, and was introduced, carried, and will be sustained by the Democracy of the United States."

Again, sir, during all this period, from the passage of the compromise acts in the month of September, 1850, where was Winfield Scott? It is well known that he has for many years possessed many friends, and exercised considerable influence in the North. The exclusive northern and sectional vote which he received in the several Whig Conventions of 1840–'44, and '48, manifested very distinctly that there was a large class of persons in that section upon whose conduct his opinions would have fallen with influence and power. Where do we find his voice in all this tumult, to still the agitated waves, and to proclaim peace to a distracted country? Amidst all the letters which were written to the numerous Union meetings of the North—by public men who were unable personally to attend, we look in vain for one single line from that distinguished source. Was no letter of invitation sent to him from the great Castle Garden meeting, of November, 1850, none from Boston, New York, Philadelphia Concord or Manchester?

Mr. Schoonmaker. Surely the gentleman from Virginia must be aware that Gen. Scott made a speech at the Castle Garden meeting in New York.

Mr. Faulkner. The occasion to which the gentleman from New York refers was in February, 1850, several months before the passage of the compromise acts. I am examining the course of Gen. Scott since the passage of those measures.

Mr. Schoonmaker. I think his speech was since the compromise acts were passed.

Mr. Faulkner. Certainly not.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. The gentleman from Virginia is correct in his fact. The Castle Garden meeting, at which Gen. Scott made some remarks, occurred on the 25th of February.

Mr. Faulkner. Sir, was Gen. Scott favored with no opportunity of declaring his sentiments, and of throwing the weight of his illustrious name in behalf of the Union, at this most critical and perilous crisis in its destiny? It seems to me that he ought to have sought the opportunity, if one did not present itself. Looking to a great and imperishable fame, such as Fillmore and Webster, by their efforts upon that occasion, have acquired, and elevating himself far above every selfish object of human ambition, he should have volunteered a rebuke to that wild and mischievous spirit of anarchy which bid fair to shake to its foundations the very pillars of our Constitution. It was the remark of the celebrated Fox, that ignorance in a statesman is crime, and there are occasions in public affairs when silence in a statesman is crime. The period succeeding the passage of the compromise acts was one of these occasions. During all this period, the only letter that emanated from the pen of Winfield Scott, so far as I am advised on public affairs, was the following:

"WASHINGTON, March 26, 1851.

SIR: I have received your letter, (marked "confidential,") in which, after committing the error of supposing me to be "fully before the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency," you proceed to interrogate me on many points of grave public interest.

Permit me to say, that considering we shall probably only have a Whig candidate for the Presidency through a National Convention, and that I cannot be its nominee except by the force of the unsolicited partiality of large masses of my countrymen;—

Considering, also, that if my character or principles be not already known, it would now be idle to attempt to supply the deficient information by mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue made for the occasion;—

And considering, that if I answer *your queries*, I must go on and *answer others already before me*, as well as the long series that would inevitably follow, to the disgust of the public;—

I will beg permission to close this acknowledgement of your letter by subscribing myself,

With great respect, your obd't serv't,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

————, Esq., *Harrisburg, Penn.*

But General Scott did not merely sin by his refusal to answer—he sinned to a much deeper extent by the direct countenance which his silence and acquiescence gave to those who arrayed themselves in hostility to the compromise policy.

And this leads me to advert to some incidents in the proceedings of the two great parties of the country in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio subsequent to the passage of the compromise acts. I select these three States, because it would consume too much time to review the action of all the northern States; second, because these three constitute the leading and controlling States of the North, and by their power and influence give a tone and direction to public sentiment in that section; and lastly, because of their especial connection in bringing before the nation the name of Winfield Scott for the Presidency.

On the 10th day of September, 1850, immediately subsequent to the passage of the compromise measures, and whilst the compromise Congress was still in session, the *democratic* State Convention of New York assembled at Syracuse. From that convention a cheering voice issued, "congratulating the country upon the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which had unhappily divided the people of these States," and deprecating all sectional agitation at the North or South, calculated *to impair its sacred obligations*, or to threaten its perpetuity.

On the 26th of September, 1850, (Congress still in session,) the *Whig* State Convention of New York assembled likewise at Syracuse. From this Convention no voice issued approving the compromise—none deprecating further agitation of sectional issues—but on the contrary, resolutions were adopted virtually repudiating the compromise, and declaring it to be the solemn duty of Congress, notwithstanding the perilous crisis through which we had just passed, "to extend the anti-slavery ordinance over Utah and New Mexico, on the first indication that slavery was likely to be introduced into those Territories." Thus opening afresh the bleeding wounds of the country, and kindling with renewed frenzy the fire of sectional agitation and strife.

The Whigs of New York did not stop here, but they passed the most marked resolution, tendering the warmest thanks of the convention to William H. Seward, distinguished as the course of that gentleman eminently was, by hostility to the compromise, and more especially to the fugitive slave law. It is true, some thirty members of the convention seceded from this body, upon the ground, as they declared in their address, "that the design of the Convention was to convert the Whig party of this State into an abolition party, or rather to destroy the Whig party, and to build up an Abolition party upon its ruins;" and yet even these seceders, at a subsequent convention, held at Utica, ratified all the nominations made by the Syracuse Convention, and amongst others, the nomination of Washington Hunt as the candidate for the office of Governor, who had previously publicly declared, in a letter addressed by him to the President of the seceding Convention, that he deplored the passage of the fugitive slave law in its present form, and he expressed himself in favor of such modifications of it as must have deprived it of all value to the South.

In this Syracuse Convention no recommendation was made for a candidate for the Presidency. It occurred too shortly after the approval by Mr. Fillmore of the fugitive slave law to justify any such formal action. But it is a fact, asserted upon this floor, and not denied, that immediately after the approval by Mr. Fillmore of the fugitive slave law, the name of Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency was placed at the head of every paper in New York under the influence of Mr. Seward. Time had not yet been given to put the machinery in motion which was destined to impair the confidence of the people of New York in one, a native and resident of the State—whose elevated and patriotic character was known to them, and upon whom they had so recently cast their votes for the second office in the gift of the people, and who, by the death of Gen. Taylor, had now succeeded to the first. The most decisive blow that these political managers could at that early period venture upon, was to express their distinguished confidence in Wm. H. Seward—the man who stood before the State the avowed antagonist of Mr. Fillmore—who condemned without reserve his whole policy, and who was then preparing to marshal his well-drilled forces to overwhelm and crush him in the North.

The Whig party might have been nationalized; it might have been made powerful. Had the compromise resolution been adopted under circumstances to give satisfactory assurances of its sincerity; had the distinguished representative of the principles embodied in that resolution been triumphantly placed upon its pedestal; and had the northern Whigs rallied to his support at the polls in a manner to testify that they had the hearts to honor and support a man who had the firmness to maintain the constitutional rights of the South, then indeed a confidence might have been inspired in their patriotism and fraternal sympathies that would in some measure have atoned for years of hostility and warfare upon our institutions. But the opportunity is past: the nationality of the Whig party is gone; sectionalism must forever predominate in its present organization. Scott may succeed. He may become President. But success or defeat will now be alike fatal to it. Its inevitable destiny is to have its northern wing hereafter absorbed in this great Abolition Free-Soil party of that section.

It is, then, manifest that, with my views of General Scott's position in the present canvass, he cannot receive my support. Shall I be neutral in this contest? No, sir; that is alike inconsistent with my sense of duty.

Franklin Pierce stands before this nation, in this contest, the representative of that conservative compromise policy, which I was sent here to support, and upon whose inflexible maintenance depend the peace and tranquility of this Union. No man who looks to his past course, or to the influences to which he must be indebted for this election, can feel the slightest emotion of apprehension for its disturbance while he occupies the executive chair. I have already shown you that, with the first burst of sectional agitation and tumult at the North, in the fall of 1850, he repaired to the post of duty, and before a large assemblage of his countrymen threw the full weight of his high character, of his unbounded personal popularity, of his great and acknowledged abilities, into the scale of the Union. His presence there upon such an occasion, and under such circumstances, was an evidence of his patriotism. His remarks manifest a just appreciation of the importance of that crisis, and of the necessity and justice of recognizing the constitutional rights of the South. Since that day, every act of which we have any record, every remark which in any authentic form has reached the public eye, every letter which bears his signature, breathes the same anxious and profound interest in the maintenance of that conservative policy. And in his letter of acceptance, which contains the last declaration of his views, he speaks with the frankness of a soldier and with the fullness of a patriot, who estimates the vast influence which this question must exercise over the destinies of the Republic:

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but *because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment*, and with them I believe I can safely say, THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD NOR ACT OF MY LIFE IN CONFLICT."

My first acquaintance with General Pierce dates back to August, 1833. Since that time I have been a close observer of his public career. Time does not enable me now, to go into an examination of his course. But I do not fear contradiction when I assert, that the record of no northern statesman exhibits a more uniform and consistent respect for the constitutional rights of the South than his—nor can one be shown manifesting more true loyalty to all the objects and purposes for which this great Union was formed. It will give me pleasure, Sir, to record my vote for him.

The following is from "Revenge"—a new novel by the author of the "Smiling Axe" and "The Sanguinary Crow Bar":

"His eyes were ript from their sockets, and melted lead poured in—and the fiend yelled again—"Ha! Hell's furies!—wretch!—fiend!—demon!—blood!—daggers!—frenzy!—parricide!—fratricide!—matricide!—suicide!—murder!—villain!—pirate!—robber!—rascal!—scoundrel!—REVENGE!! Ha! ha! he! he! ho! ho!—oh! oh!—o—o—o!!!!!!!!!"—and he died."

Well, I guess he did. *Boston Post.*

From information derived from the interior of the State, we learn that Seward's candidate for the presidency is quite unpopular with many heretofore staid whigs. They are heartily sick of abolitionism, and therefore favor the election of Pierce and King. That is right. *Louisville Democrat.*

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Democratic National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any slave State, but a firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistable cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non-slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, *is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated.*"

HORACE GREELY, *June* 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease*; war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

Letter from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE to Maj. LALLY.

"TREMONT HOUSE, Boston, May 27, 1852.

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the compromise measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come heerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive-slave law, and upon what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country.

What I wish to say to you is this: If the compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, which would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendently important to the hopes of democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend, FRANK. PIERCE."

☞ We regret that our duties are of such a character as to prevent our attendance at the Goldsborough Mass Meeting. We anticipate a large gathering, boundless hospitality on the part of the people of Wayne, much good speaking, and the most cheering and gratifying results, from all taken together, for the Democracy. The assemblage is in honor of a native son of the State, WILLIAM R. KING—one of the soundest and purest of our public men. The Democracy of North Carolina take pleasure in promoting and honoring such a man.

The Wilmington Journal says: "Stephens, of Georgia, came through here last week, and scared some of Scott's friends bad, by giving as his opinion, that Scott was not certain of more than one State—Vermont—and was bound to be the most badly beaten of any man that ever was started for the Presidency. Stephens has always been looked upon as a very close calculator of political chances."

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

On Friday night last a portion of the Democrats of this City and vicinity spontaneously assembled on Fayetteville street, and marched with music to the Governor's residence, to welcome him home and congratulate him on his late brilliant triumph.

Gen. Singeltary and Mr. George Ruffin acted as Marshals; and on arriving at the Government House, after nine hearty cheers for the Governor, Gen. Saunders, on behalf of the assemblage, addressed the Governor and tendered to him their congratulations on the result of the recent election, and their best wishes for his personal happiness. The address was in excellent taste, and was delivered by Gen. S. with evident emotion. Governor Reid replied at some length. He said he was deeply grateful for this mark of respect on the part of the Democrats of Wake County. He had endeavored, as the Executive of the State, to perform his duties in a just and acceptable manner; and it could not be otherwise than gratifying to him to receive, as he had done, the approbation of the people of the State at the polls. He trusted he knew no other motive, in the discharge of his duties, than the good of his constituents and the permanent welfare of the whole State. The late triumph was, indeed, a glorious one; but it was not his triumph—it was the triumph of sound and correct principles, of which he happened to be only the organ and expounder. He owed his success to his friends, in all portions of the State, who had sustained him in in a manner which commanded his most hearty thanks, and which would never be forgotten by him. All that he could claim for himself was, that he had endeavored to lay before the people, in a clear and candid way, the principles which he held. These principles were not the growth of a day or of a year; they dated back from the commencement of his public life, and time but confirmed, in his judgment, their soundness and adaptation to the wants of the country. He said the recent vote of the people of the State was enough, of itself, to satisfy an ordinary ambition; he was content—he was proud of the signal approbation of his course which he had received at the people's hands; and though he did not expect to be again a candidate for any office, he trusted he would never forget the people, who had honored him far beyond his merits, nor popular rights, to the assertion and vindication of which so much of his public life had been devoted. He alluded also to the importance of the existing struggle for the Presidency, and urged the Democrats present to persevere in the noble, national cause of Pierce and King.

Gov. Reid concluded by again returning his thanks to the assemblage, and by inviting them in to the Executive mansion. They entered, of course, and were most cordially received by the Governor. Refreshments were set before them, to which they did ample justice; after which they marched back to the Court-House, where they adjourned with nine hearty cheers. Cheers, loud and long, were also given opposite the residence of Mrs. Henry, for the Democratic ladies of Raleigh; and nine cheers at the Government House to the Governor. The transparency at the head of the procession bore this inscription: On one side, "WELCOME HOME! REID, FREE SUFFRAGE, VICTORY—5,800 majority." And on the other, "PIERCE and KING, THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES."

This demonstration, though suddenly gotten up, was in every respect worthy of the Democracy and of its honored and distinguished object.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It will be seen, by the Proclamation of Governor REID in our columns to-day, that the Legislature of this State will assemble in this City on the 4th day of October next.

This is the first called session, we believe, which we have ever had in this State; and it has been rendered necessary by the pending Presidential election, the State having lost, by the Census of 1850, one Electoral vote. One of the first acts of the Assembly will no doubt be an act in relation to the Electoral Districts.

We presume the Assembly will not adjourn to meet again in November, but will go regularly forward until it completes all the public business. We may expect rather a longer session than usual, as the Assembly, in addition to its ordinary work, will be called upon to lay off the Senatorial Districts, re-apportion the members of the House of Commons, and reorganize the Congressional Districts.

MR. GRAHAM.

This gentleman—the nominee of the Scott-Seward Whigs for the Vice Presidency—has addressed a letter to Thomas Loring, Esq., of the Wilmington Commercial, requesting him not to continue the use of his name for the Vice Presidency in connexion with that of Mr. Webster for the Presidency.

Mr. Graham takes occasion, in this letter, to certify to Gen. Scott's soundness on the "compromise" measures.

We shall lay this letter before our readers in our next, with some comments thereupon. We shall also, in reply to inquiries from other States, produce the proof from the record that Mr. Graham voted in 1834, while a member of our State Assembly, *against giving to the people the right to elect their Governor!*

THE FISHERY TROUBLE SETTLED. The Editor of the New York Express has been shown a letter from a prominent American gentleman in London to his correspondent in New York, in which he states that he has just had an interview with the American Minister, who assured him that the British Minister has sent instructions to the colonies that will at once silence and allay apprehensions of difficulty in relation to the fishery question.

Dr. W. J. BLOW. We were in error in stating that this gentleman voted at the late election for Gov. Reid. He writes us from Greenville, under date August 23d, as follows: "I did not vote for Gov. Reid at the late election. You will please make the correction."

A Democrat who has just returned to New Orleans from California, "with a pocket full of rocks" probably, offers to bet $100 that Gen. Pierce will be elected, and $100 on each of the 31 States—making $3,200 in the whole.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—READ!

The following Card from James Lyons, Esq., of Richmond, Va., to the Boston Post, will attract much attention throughout the country:

"REVERE HOUSE, August 21, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I perceive that in enumerating, in your paper this morning, the names of the strangers who were upon the platform last night at Faneuil Hall, I am described as Judge Lyons, of Virginia. I deem it proper at once to say, therefore, lest it should be thought that I am conniving at an innocent mistake which gives me a title that I have no right to, that I am not a judge, but simply a member of the bar. I was honored with a seat upon the platform, as a mere spectator, by the kindness of the president and committee of the granite club; and I take leave to say that I was a very highly gratified spectator, and only regret that every man in the South could not see and hear all that I saw and heard in Faneuil Hall last night, and at the great meeting at Hillsborough; for they would then feel, I am sure, as I now do, that the democratic party of New England is as sound upon the compromise question, and the constitutional rights of the South, as the South itself, and that the Union is safe in its keeping. My friend, Mr. Reid, who was with me, desires me to disclaim also for him the title ascribed to him, as he is like myself, a member of the bar.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LYONS."

TO THE BOSTON POST.

The Washington Union, in introducing this Card to its readers, says:

"We would invite the attention of our readers to the following letter which we find in the Boston Post. Mr. Lyons is known throughout the South. He has long occupied a leading position at the Richmond bar; and for many years he has been one of the most prominent, distinguished, and influential members of the whig party in Virginia. He was the chairman of the whig central committee, and the head of the whig organization of the State.

Mr. Lyons was born near Richmond, and has long been a resident of that city. He is well acquainted with Gen. Scott, who married and spent much of his time there; and soon after the Whig Baltimore Convention, he resigned his position as chairman of the central committee because he could not act with the dangerous men who had obtained control of the whig party. Now he gives his unprejudiced testimony in favor of the democracy. It has long been the habit of whig leaders in the South to denounce the whole North as unsound on the question of slavery—not to be trusted with the constitutional rights of the South. They have been unable to defend the position of their allies in the North, and they have excused themselves to the southern people by affirming that both parties at the North were tainted with abolitionism. They charged the southern democrats with misleading the South by holding that the northern democracy was worthy of confidence. Mr. Lyons has taken the course to obtain correct information. He has gone among the people of the North. He has seen the northern democrats at their homes and in their primary meetings, and has heard them express their sentiments and give utterance to their feelings and purposes. Had there been a motive, there was no opportunity to deceive him. His prejudices and preconceived ideas were of course unfavorable to the northern democracy; yet he has been satisfied of its patriotic position, and with honorable frankness announces the fact to the people of the South, who will not fail to listen to his words."

Let it be known everywhere that James Lyons, a leading Virginia Whig, has been among the Democracy of the free States, and declares, as the result of his own personal observation, "*that the Democratic party of New England is as sound upon the compromise question and the Constitutional rights of the South, as the South itself, and that the Union is safe in its keeping.*" What will the Scott papers of this State say to this? Will they abuse Mr. Lyons, *one of their own party*, for uttering the truth?

MR. FAULKNER'S SPEECH.

We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts which we publish to-day, from the speech of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia.

Mr. Faulkner is a Whig, but he cannot support the Seward candidate. He has produced from the record the clearest proof that Gen. Scott is the preferred candidate of Seward; that he has been brought forward almost exclusively by the enemies of the "compromise"; that Messrs. Fillmore and Webster have been sacrificed by the Whig party on account of their devotion to the "compromise"; and that the election of Scott will, in all probability, lead to a renewal of the Slavery agitation, and all the calamitous consequences which must follow in the train of that agitation.

Mr. Faulkner also bears testimony to the soundness on the Slavery question of Gen. Pierce, and says he will vote for him in preference to Scott.

Remember that Mr. Faulkner *is a Whig.*

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS!

We have been requested by a gentleman of Warren County to offer the following proposition. He proposes to bet $1,000 that Gen. Scott will not be elected—$1,000 that North Carolina will not vote for him—$1,000 that he will not get two States—and $1,000 that seven States cannot be named that he will get; the bets to be taken all together as one bet.

We do not approve of betting, but then we have thought proper to announce this, by request. Persons who may feel disposed to take this bet can have further information by applying to us either in person or by letter.

POLITICAL MEETING. We learn that there is to be a mass-meeting at Enfield, on Friday, the 3d September next. Several gentlemen of our own State have taken up the line of march on an electioneering tramp for Scott. There are also gentlemen from Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, coming on the occasion, to teach North Carolinians their duty in political matters. Much obliged to them.—But they don't want office, "nor nothin."

Wilmington Commercial.

How it did *happen* that the Whig leaders appointed their Mass Meeting at Enfield on the same day of the Mass Meeting at Goldsborough? Was this fair? Was it just to the opposite party? Does it not show that the Scott leaders were alarmed by the proposed Mass Meeting at Goldsborough, and were therefore anxious to keep the Whigs away? But we are not surprised at this. Such conduct is altogether worthy of the Scott Seward managers.

☞ We learn that the Scott Meeting in this City on Friday night last, was a failure. There were but few—*very* few—grown men present, and scarcely the usual number of boys. The "Scott enthusiasm" certainly manifests itself about "in spots; some of the Scottites are surprisingly enthusiastic, while the greater portion of them are indifferent and apparently unacquainted with the run of politics. We wonder if these latter believe that Reid is elected?

It is stated in the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, that John P. Hale has accepted the nomination of the free-soil convention at Pittsburg as candidate of that party for President.

WEBSTER MOVEMENT IN WILMINGTON.

In the Wilmington Commercial of the 26th, we find the following call for a Webster and Graham meeting to be held in that place on the 31st. It will be seen that the call is signed by some of the most respectable citizens of Wilmington; whigs who cannot and will not support Scott.

The following is the card, as published in the Commercial:

For President,
DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.
For Vice President,
WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

The subscribers most *respectfully and earnestly* invite their fellow-citizens, favorable to the above nomination, to meet with them at the Court House, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may seem best adapted to promote the glorious object embaraced in the nomination of the distinguished individuals above named.

Alex. McRae,	A. H. VanBokkelen,
Robt. G. Rankin,	M. Cronly,
A. Martin,	Albert Adams,
T. Evans,	Silas N. Martin,
Jos. R. Blossom,	Jos. B. Russell,
O. L. Fillyaw,	C. D. Ellis,
I. Northrop,	A. A. Hartsfield,
Alex. MacRae, jr.,	N. T. Harriss,
S. M. West,	H. R. Nixon,
T. D. Love,	W. J. Love, jr.,
Thos. W. Brown,	F. D. Smaw,
Thomas Loring,	Geo. H. Kelley,
F. J. Lutterloh,	W. W. Pierce,
Robt. H. Cowan,	Jno. A. Taylor,
R. H. Grant,	L. N. Barlow,
John S. Dunham,	T. W. Dunham,
Saml. W. Dunham,	Henry Nutt,
	John MacRae, Sr.

Wilmington, Aug. 26th, 1552.

☞ That Gen. Scott is run by the whigs alone upon his military achievements, needs no affirmation. But is it not strange that Greeley, Corwin, and other free-soilers, who are now the head and front of the Scott party, who denounced the Mexican war as outrageous and damnable, should now be found the fastest friends of one of the heroes of that war? It is, however, but keeping up the characteristics of that party—*availability*. We see this subject noticed in a discussion in Mississippi:

"Col. Singleton opened the debate, and spoke for an hour and a half. In the opening remarks of the Colonel, he said that he came for the purpose of discussing the great and important questions at issue, between the two parties—that so far as the military reputation of Gen. Scott was concerned, it was not questioned, and he would say to his friend Mr. Anderson, that if his object was to make a long speech establishing the claims of Gen. Scott to military fame, he need not do it; that as for himself he would let the question go by default; he was ready to yield to General Scott all that was claimed for him as a soldier and hero; but as the general won this fame in fighting the battles of *his country*, and not of the whig party; as he won his fame in wars for which the democratic party was responsible, and sustained, and the whig party opposed and refused to furnish the general the *wherewith* to fight, he thought it rather illiberal on the part of Gen. Scott and the whig party to attempt to use *this fame* to defeat the democratic party, and appropriate it entirely to the whigs; and especially was it reprehensible in Gen. Scott to permit his name and fame to be used in such manner as to enure to the benefit of a faction whose object and desire is to subvert the constitution of our country, and place the South at the mercy of her bitterest enemies."

Senator A. P. BUTLER, of South Carolina, has written a letter addressed to Col. I. W. Hayne, on political matters. We find this letter in the Charleston Courier, and make the following extract in relation to the candidates for the Presidency. The letter bears date at Washington the 7th inst., after the abolition slanders against Gen. PIERCE had been published and discussed there at head quarters; yet it will be seen that Mr. Butler has the utmost confidence in Gen. Pierce's fidelity to the Constitution and the South. The Senator says:

"With these views, it is impossible that I can take any interest in the presidential election, so far as to give any positive countenance to the doctrines and measures of the compromise; and I cannot overlook or disregard the fact, that both the candidates for the presidency stand upon the compromise, as a part of their platform, each of the great parties having solemnly incorporated it into its political creed. I cannot abandon the principles upon which I based my opposition to these measures, or approve now, what I disapproved and denounced a few months ago. Notwithstanding my personal regard for Gen. Scott, and my admiration of his high military fame, I am the very antipode of his school of politics, and would be compelled, if he were elected, to take an active part against his administration, if it should be conducted upon the doctrines which he maintains, and guided by the associates with whom he is allied. With Gen. Pierce, I might have, politically, nearer affinities. In doctrine, he is a strict constructionist, of the State Rights school, and so far as it regards the South, I believe he has no prejudice or bigotry, and would do his duty to her according to the Constitution."

HE NEVER FAINTED OR LOST A BATTLE. This stereotyped declaration is heralded forth on every occasion in a sneering manner by the Scott-Seward orators and prints, in their futile attempts to prove General Pierce no soldier and a coward. We commend the following, from the Pittsburgh Daily Union, to the attention of these new-born warriors:

"IS HE A COWARD? We have it from authority that will not, we presume, be questioned by the whigs, that Gen. Scott actually *fainted* at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and was borne to a place of safety, where he remained a considerable length of time. Will this fact disqualify him from being president in the estimation of *patriotic* whigs? Will this make him the object of contemptible sneers by the *brave* and *valiant* politicians of that party? Or will it lessen him in the estimation of any man, who values patriotic deeds? The last question we can safely answer in the affirmative; and we think that most of the whigs will sustain him for the presidency.

Whig papers say that Gen. Scott never lost a battle; yet he was taken prisoner, with his whole force at Chippewa.

Whig papers say that Gen. Scott never fainted in battle; yet he did faint at Lundy's Lane, and was borne from the field."

In an Editorial communication to the "Enquirer" from Concord, New Hampshire, 22d August, we find the following:

"Gen. Pierce, to my regret is absent at Rye Beach with his family. I am truly sorry that my engagements will prevent me from awaiting his return. The high encomiums I hear of him from his neighbors enhance my desire to make his acquaintance. I to-day enjoyed the hospitality of a whig family, and it was most pleasing to hear them, ladies and all, speak in the most affectionate terms of Frank. Pierce. They refer to him as pure as he is modest, able, clear headed, and in every way fitted to be President of our great Confederacy. The charge of abolition sentiments in *him* is openly laughed at as most false and absurd."

LOBOS ISLANDS AND GUANO. The letter which Mr. Webster addressed to the master of bark Philomela on the 5th of June is published. He thinks it probable that the Lobos Islands were discovered by Benjamin Morrill, Jr., of schooner Wasp, of New York, in 1823, and that the United States should protect our citizens in visiting those islands to obtain guano—because those islands are more than a marine league from the continent, and Mr. Webster is not aware that manure has ever been taken from them for use on the adjacent coast, or that they have ever been occupied by Spain or Peru. Thirty vessels have already sailed, under the guaranty of Mr. Webster's letter, and the frigate Raritan is now on the ground to protect them in loading the birdlime.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of the trade and commerce of the British North American provinces.

A resolution requesting the President to lay before the Senate, with his next annual message, a compendium of the annual reports of the departments was adopted.

The officers of the Senate and House were authorised to and settle the accounts of the public printer during the recess.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill to authorise the business of banking in the District of Columbia, and to regulate the issuing and circulation of small notes in said district. He said he would call it up at the next session.

The post-route bill was passed.

The post office appropriation bill was referred to the committee on finance.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the bill granting a pension of Mrs. Worth, widow of Gen. Worth.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up.

An amendment requiring that the assistant postmasters general should hereafter be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and their salaries shall be $3,000 a year, was adopted.

The committee on finance reported the following amendment to the bill:

And be it further enacted, That where the ministerial officers of the United States have, or shall incur, extraordinary expense in executing the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for, the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof, under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been, or shall be rendered, to be paid from the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judiciary.

Mr. Sumner moved to add to the amendment, provided that no such allowance shall be made for expenses incurred in the execution of the fugitive-slave law, which law is hereby repealed.

Mr. Sumner then addressed the Senate in an examination of the evils of slavery, and denying the power of Congress to make slavery a national institution; and upon the unconstitutionality of the fugitive-slave law. He is speaking when this letter is closed.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

5 *o'clock, P. M.* Mr. Sumner spoke about four hours, and about 4 o'clock concluded, when

Mr. Clements, of Alabama, rose and said:

Mr. President—The ravings of a maniac are sometimes dangerous, but the howlings of a puppy are always harmless; and then sat down.

Messrs. Badger, Douglas, Bright, Dodge, Cooper and Pratt continued the debate, opposing the amendmen. Messrs. Chase and Hale supported it.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner was rejected by yeas 4, nays 47, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chase, Hale, Sumner, Wade—4.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clarke, Clements, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, James, Jones, of Iowa, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriwether, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Childs, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Weller—47.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Penn, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported back the Senate bill providing for the transportation of the mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz three times a week in mail steamers; and after remarks by Messrs. Penn and Martin, it was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad company was passed—yeas 102, nays 65.

It authorises the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time for payment of duties on railroad iron.

The House passed the bill for the support of the light house establishment.

The amendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill were taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The debate which followed was exceedingly uninteresting, and according to present appearances no other subject is likely to be disposed of to-day.

CONGRESS—FRIDAY, the 27th. [On account of the protracted session of the Senate we had not been furnished with our usual synopsis of its proceedings at the time of going to press—nearly two o'clock this morning.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed the bill making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia military land warrants, and then disposed of the Senate's amendments to the bill amendatory of the bill reducing the rates of postage, passed March 3, 1850. Mr. Penn next reported several private bills from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; which having been duly committed, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Davis was taken up, on motion of Mr. Dimmick, and passed. Mr. Seymour, of New York, next reported back the Senate bill allowing a drawback on imported goods exported over land into Mexico, which was also passed. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. King, of New York, in the chair; wherein the Indian appropriation bill was further considered, and on again going into "the House" the Senate's amendments to the bill were disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, the Arkansas and Missouri land-donating bill was then taken up and passed, and the bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Heitzell was next passed. Mr. Carter then introduced a bill to transfer the jurisdiction of appeal cases from the decisions of the Commisioners of Patents from the chief justice of the United States court of the District of Columbia to the associate justices of the same court, which was passed. Mr. Stanton of Kentucky reported a joint resolution, providing for the election of a public printer under the law recently passed, changing the mode of executing the public printing; which was passed, and General Robert Armstrong was duly elected to be the said public printer. And then, pending the question, on a motion made by Mr. Clark, to take up the bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from the Wabash to the Missouri, the House adjourned. *Washington Union.*

FUNNY. A gentleman the other day told us that on the evening after Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr spoke at this place, he happened to be in company with several whigs who were conversing about the discussion, and that they expressed the opinion that the democratic party ought to reconsider the nomination and *withdraw* Gov. Reid from the field—that he was getting so badly "used up," and would be so overwhelmingly defeated that the party would be forever disgraced. We suppose there would have been many glad hearts in the whig party if our noble and gallant standard-bearer could have been scared off—and no doubt Mr. Kerr himself would have outstripped all the rest in rejoicing—but every democrat who heard the two candidates speak, felt proud that the democratic cause had been entrusted to such able hands as Gov. Reid's—and that the man who had defeated whiggery once could do it again. The result shows that although a *reed* (Reid) was pronounced a very weak staff for the democracy to lean upon, it proved sufficiently strong to throw a tremendous *car* (Kerr) off the track and completely demolish it, thereby seriously damaging all who refused to take the advice of their friends and keep off.

Probably our whig friends would like to have Franklin Pierce withdrawn. *Fay. Car.*

MR. CLAY AGAINST SCOTT. Before the nomination of Scott, by the Seward Caucus, Mr. Clay dictitated, at his bedside, to Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, a strong, clear, and pointed article, intended for a newspaper, concerning the action of the so-called Convention, if it should nominate Scott, deprecating the possible election of Scott, as a national calamity. This article was designed to prevent Scott's nomination. Mr. Marshall declined publishing it, because, as he has since said, he did not believe Scott could get the nomination. Mr. Marshall has the article yet, and it is to be hoped it will be published. *After* the nomination, Mr. Clay said to several gentlemen, Gen. Cass and Thos. H. Clay among the number, that he deplored the nomination, and preferred a safe Democrat to Scott. ☞ We suggest to the Scottites, that the next meeting they hold in these parts, they read Mr. Clay out of the Whig Church, and turn his mortal remains over to the enemy! *Knoxville. Whig.*

Correspondence of the Standard.

WILKES COUNTY, August 20, 1852.

MR. HOLDEN: The agony is over. The day is ours; and as many reasons will be assigned by the federal organs of North Carolina for their "Waterloo defeat," I deem it but just to Gov. Reid and the gallant Democracy of the Old North State, that some of the true causes should be set forth which brought about this result. First and foremost the people of all parties throughout the State look upon Gov. Reid as wanting in neither honesty, capacity, nor patriotism as a statesman, to qualify him in future, as he has undoubtedly been in the past, to be the Governor of the *whole* State; and such an one as the whole State is and may justly be proud of. Secondly, he has, thoughout his whole political career, proved himself wholly consistent in both National and State politics. Such has been the force of his doctrines upon these policies, as to reduce his competitor, when alluding to either during to the canvass, to supply the place of successful argument with a general tirade of Huzzas for "People's rights" and the "military glory" of Gen. Scott, which all must admit has to a great extent (and justly too) lost the desired influence. The honest people (to their credit be it said) have learned that *something more* than a hero is required at the helm of State in these "the times that try men souls." Thirdly, the ludicrous and foul attempts which were handled by Mr. Kerr and other "Sewardites" against the "fainting General," and "Loather of the Fugitive Slave law," served to arouse the Democracy to their duty, and disgusted honest Whigs "whenever and wherever" such foul slanders were uttered. Lastly, the whole Democratic party were united upon Gov. Reid and polled nearly their strength for him. But I am sorry to say that this was not the case with regard to the Legislative Election, as must be obvious to all who will compare it with the Governor's Election. I have not despaired of the Legislature yet—it seemed at first that the Whigs had the majority, but their figures will not exactly do. They claim a gain in Yancy and both Commoners in Rutherford. They have only one out of the three—rely upon that. Then count one or both the Senators from Camden and Currituck and Beaufort and Hyde, and you will see that they have not the "substance" either; (as the Observer says.) However, though, a day or two will settle the whole matter, and then we'll see.

"A Whig," writing in the Register an article headed "Charge Again," says, "Place me, Sir, among the volunteers to *conquer or die* with John Kerr in 1854." This is funny, ain't it? "A Whig" wants to be placed "among" *himself*—for I don't think there is any "volunteers" for that sort of conquering or dying. Perhaps he thinks Reid will not be a candidate, as it's not usual for Governors to serve more than two terms, and he's satisfied there is no other one of the "unterrified" can lead the object of his "love," but every body knows that it takes "a Whig" to "do the bragging."

Upon the whole I think if the "unterrified" "hang on" like they have been they will give this "Whig" a chance to write another "Charge Again" in November, and he can place himself among the volunteers to conquer or die with Bill Seward or Scott, just which he pleases, for I can assure him it matters not to the South nor the North which of them he conquers with. A LOOKER ON.

BELVIDERE, BURKE COUNTY, }
August 22, 1852. }

To the Editor of the North Carolina Standard:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to a "Card" of Gen. B. M. Edney's which appeared in the Raleigh Register of the 11th instant, in which "Card" certain statements made just before the late State elections and communicated to you by me are pronounced "*totally destitute of truth.*" From the phraseology of the General's "Card" I can only consider it as denying that the offer which I informed you, upon the authority of a gentleman of high standing and unassailable veracity, had been made him, was never in fact made at all. Now as my informant—whose consent I can no doubt procure to use his name hereafter, should it be necessary—derived all he knew of the matter from General Edney himself, it is more than probable that the General has properly characterized information which he furnished himself as "*totally destitute of truth.*" He is more likely than any other to know the truth of a statement made by his own lips. The branding his own declarations in the public prints as totally destitute of truth being a mere question of taste, it does not become me to decide upon its propriety lest it might provoke a discussion too subtle and refined for these practical times. Very respectfully,

MARCUS ERWIN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ORANGE.

The Democrats of Orange met on Tuesday, the 24th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention to be held to select an Elector.

On motion of H. Terry, Esq., John W. Hancock was called to the Chair and Freeman Walker appointed Secretary.

On motion of William H. Bailey, Esq. a committee of three was appointed to select the time and place of holding said Convention.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Wm. H. Bailey, H. Terry, and Maj. Hancock as this committee, who after retiring a short time, returned and reported through Mr. Bailey the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend Oxford as the place, and Tuesday of Granville Superior Court as the time for holding said Convention.

Resolved, That we suggest the name of the Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER as a suitable person for Elector.

Resolved, that the Chairman appoint ten delegates to attend the Convention, and that the names of the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list.

In accordance with the third Resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates o the Convention: Messrs. Wm. H. Bailey, Cad: Jones, Jr. James M. Palmer, Wm. J. Duke, George T. Coggin, A. W. Hedgepeth, James H. Christie, P. Nelson, P. H. McDade, and H. Terry.

On motion the Standard was requested to publish these proceedings; and, on motion of Daniel Vickers, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. HANCOCK, *Chr'n.*

F. WALKER, *Sec'y.*

PIERCE AND KING CLUB.

At a Democratic Meeting held in Hillsborough, N. C. on Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, for the purpose of forming a Pierce and King Club, Colonel H. Waddell was called to the Chair and J. W. Lancaster appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were introduced by Dr. B. L. Durham, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with thrilling pleasure of the re-election of our champion, David S. Reid.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the strength and purity of Democratic principles, and that we will use all honorable efforts to secure the election of Pierce and King.

It was moved by W. H. Bailey, Esq., that the Chair appoint a committee of three to select officers for the ensuing meeting; whereupon W. H. Bailey, E. C. Jordan and J. M. Palmer, Esqs. were appointed.

The committee then retired and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. B. Venable, J. W. Lancaster, E. C. Jordan, and W. H. Bailey.

The committee appointed to select officers for the Pierce and King Club recommended,

For President—Dr. Pride Jones.

For Vice Presidents—Wm. Nelson, Esq., Dr. B. L. Durham, W. H. Brown, J. U. Kirkland, Esqs.

For Secretaries—John D. Carlton, Thos. J. Strayhorn; which recommendations were unanimous adopted.

It was then moved that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the North Carolina Standard with the request that they be published.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday of Superior Court week.

H. WADDELL, *Chr'n.*

J. W. LANCASTER, *Sec'y.*

Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Florida, in a speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives on the 12th of June last, gives his opinion of Scott as follows:

"Scott has a padlock on his lips, and the principles of Seward in his breeches pocket, and stands before the country as the candidate of the 'higher law' party.

The election of Scott under present circumstances would be to continue the government in the hands of the Freesoil party until their fanaticism has destroyed the Union."

SCENE FROM AN UNPUBLISHED PLAY.

Enter Winfield, Doctor, Seward, and Attendants.

WIN. Bring me no more reports; let them fly all; Black Dan, Fillmore, Gentry, Toombs, Marshall and the rest. I cannot faint with fear. The *spirituality* that knows all mortal consequences have pronounced me this. "Fear not Chapultepec." Then fly false Southrons and mingle with the democrats.

"The name I swear by, and the heart I bear,
"Shall never sagg with doubt, nor shake with fear."

Enter Telegraph Messenger.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced coon,
Where gottest thou that goose look?

TEL. MESS. There are six thousand—

WIN. Geese, villain!

TEL. MESS. Democratic majority in North Carolina.

WIN. Go prick thy face, and over red thy fear,
Thou lily livered boy. What democrats patch?
Death to my soul those linen cheeks of thine are counsellors to fear—
Take thy face hence—Seward—I am sick at heart,
when I behold—Seward I say!
This push will cheer me ever, or desert me now,
I have lived long enough: my way of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old age,
As human love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have * * *
Doctor, the whigs fly from me * * *
What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these democrats hence?

Enter another Telegraph Messenger.

Thou comest to use thy tongue; thy story quickly.

TEL. MESS. Gracious my Lord, I should report that which I do hear, but know not how to do it.

WIN. Well, say sir as you *hear*.

TEL. MESS. The Union whigs in divers sections of the land, mistrusting thee, have nomined the great *Expounder* in thy place, and with Graham's clans move right against thee.

WIN. Liar and slave! (striking him.)

TEL. MESS. Let me endure your wrath if't be not so; within this half hour, may you hear it moving with *Outlaw* and Clingman at the head * * *

WIN. If thou speakest false, upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive, till famine cling thee: if thy speech be sooth: I care not if thou dost for me as much.

MORE ANON.
[*N. O. Courier.*]

MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.

On Tuesday of August Court, a large portion of the Democrats of Rockingham County, assembled in the Court House, for the purpose of taking steps to select a Democratic Elector for the 4th district, composed of Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Guilford, and Rockingham. On motion, William D. Bethell was called to the chair, and Thomas Settle, jr., was requested to act as Secretary.

Geo. D. Boyd, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the other Counties composing the 4th District to unite with us in holding a District Convention, at Winston, in Forsythe County, on Tuesday of September Court next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person as Elector for this District on the PIERCE and KING ticket; and that the Chairman be requested to appoint ten delegates to represent this County in said Convention.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates: Hugh K. Reid, Alfred Scales, jr., Thomas Settle, jr., Wm. F. Carter, Alfred Reid, Rufus H. Smith, Jos. H. Caldwell, John Stacey, Francis L. Simpson, and William B. Carter.

On motion, it was ordered by the meeting that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the Editors of the Raleigh Standard and Greensborough Patriot, with a request to publish the same.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WM. D. BETHELL, *Chm'n.*

THOMAS SETTLE, jr., *Sec'y.*

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION PARTY IN GEORGIA. We announced yesterday that the executive committee of the Union party of Georgia had withdrawn the Pierce electoral ticket, nominated at Milledgeville, and declared the party dissolved. The address of the committee has since come to hand, and we learn from it that this step has been taken in consequence of the fact that all parties in Georgia now advocate the compromise, and that the Union whigs, to a considerable extent, have shown a determination not to adhere to the ticket, but to support either Webster or Scott. The committee was composed of seven, and five of them have published an address to the Union democrats and whigs, who may be for Pierce and King, urging them to meet at Atlanta, on the 18th of September, to determine on their future course. They avow their readiness to support the regular Pierce and King electors, provided the original friends of the latter ticket are willing to conciliate and compromise with them. There are still three electoral tickets in the field in Georgia—one for Scott and Graham, the second for Webster and Jenkins, and the third for Pierce and King. The law requires the successful ticket to have a clear majority of all the votes cast.

WHIG RIDICULE OF THE IRISH. The New York Tribune (Abolition Scott-Seward organ) has put forth a picture book representing Gen. Scott in all conceivable scenes, among which is a caricature of a party of Irishmen. Cart-loads of these pictures were sent into North Carolina recently. The Irish American, printed in New York, thus indignantly alludes to Greeley's picture book:

"The whigs have issued a campaign pictorial life of Scott, which contains one of the vilest caricatures of Irishmen which ever emanated from the filthy pencil of its evil author. In a scene representing certain returned Irish prisoners, one man is represented as kneeling in the most slavish and abject attitude, while the faces of all are represented in such hideous deformity, that humanity has, thank God, nothing equal to it. For the profile of one of my countrymen the artist seems to have studied an ape or baboon! This is certainly a strange way of complimenting us, making us the laughing stock of a nation, and then asking us for our votes for such true friends. "Save us from our friends, we may exclaim."

The San Diego Herald, California, thus announces the public proceedings on the arrival of the news of the democratic nominations of candidates for president and vice president:

"Our democratic fellow citizens immediately called a ratification meeting—the first one held in the State of California. In the meantime a federal salute was being fired on the main plaza, and the bells were pealing forth merry music, drowned at intervals by the loud huzzas that went up from the multitude on the public square. In the evening bonfires were lighted in our streets, and other demonstrations of great joy were manifested in the villages of San Diego."

Among the resolutions adopted at the ratification meeting was the following:

"*Resolved*, That the adoption by the democratic convention of the measures known as the compromise measures, is by us hailed as the omen of concord in the party, and of abiding fraternity among the many sovereignties of our great and prosperous republic."

THE WEBSTER MEN OF BOSTON. The friends of Mr. Webster in Boston held their sixth meeting on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Torrey, a delegate to the Baltimore convention came forward and gave in his adhesion to the Webster movement. Mr. Winslow, in addressing the meeting stated that he had it from the Hon. Rufus Choate himself, that he would also support Mr. Webster. Mr. Winslow further stated that he knew Mr. Webster's sentiments in regard to a nomination. He knew that Mr. Webster would not go for Gen. Scott, and that he would not decline a nomination from his friends in that or any other section of the country. It was resolved to postpone the general meeting at Faneuil Hall until the State at large should have time to respond to the movement, when it is proposed to hold a State Convention in Boston. Maj. Ben. Perley Poore and several others made speeches. *Balt. Sun.*

Sam Houston's flying artillery, used at the battle of San Jacinto, was one four-pounder, lashed with a piece of raw-hide to the back of a jackass. When the piece was discharged, it would throw him forward on his face with such force as to detain him in that position until the piece was re-loaded, and as he rose and brought it within range of the Mexicans, the match was applied, and away went the animal on his face and knees, and away went thunder and flame and death-dealing balls, and away went the Mexicans helter skelter.

For the Standard.

HURRAH FOR PIERCE AND KING!

BY L. L. UMAS—*Air Dearest Mae.*

Come, freemen, round me rally,
And hear me while I tell,
How Pierce and King from this fair land
Will all dark clouds dispel.
The people of this nation soon
Will publish in a trice,
That Pierce and King they wish to be
Next President and Vice.
CHORUS—Then shout and sing,
Hurrah for Pierce and King,
We'll sound their praise through all our days,
And make the welkin ring.

Frank Pierce comes from the Granite State,
And he's a sturdy son;
He helped to fight the Mexicans,
When we whipped them three to one.
Though in the war with Mexico,
Above him Scott was placed,
He ne'er was charged with cowardice,
But met them face to face.
CHORUS—Then shout and sing, &c.

The reason why the Southerners
Intend to vote for Pierce,
'Tis 'gainst the "anti-fugitives"
He is so justly fierce.
He says that when our slaves appear
Beyond old Mason's line,
He'll have them soon in the cotton fields,
Or making Turpentine.
CHORUS—Then shout and sing, &c

Our King from Alabama hails,
And is a patriot strong;
What 'tis to be Vice President,
He'll show the Whigs ere long.
The "Old North" is his birth-State,
Where Jimmy Polk was born,
The man on whom in 'forty four
The Whigs looked down in scorn.
CHORUS—Then shout and sing, &c.

Our people, though they always say
"Republics are the thing,"
Dissatisfied with Presidents,
Must make themselves a King;
Because they know that William R.
Is only King by name,
And that Democracy in him
A champion firm can claim.
CHORUS—Then shout and sing, &c.

They say that in November next
They'll show the world at large
That Franklin Pierce and William King
Shall guide our glorious barge.
Then she will move as gracefully
As any living thing,
With one in front to "Pierce" the waves,
And in the aft a King.
CHORUS—Then shout and sing,
"Hurrah for Pierce and King,"
When we send them on to Washington,
We'll make the welkin ring.

Lincolnton, N. C. Aug. 16, 1852.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25. The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 14th inst.

ENGLAND. The Humboldt arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The English sloop-of-war Vestal had been ordered to the fishing grounds, and the Tiger was fitting out, it was supposed, for the same destination. There were also four screw steamers fitting out at Spithead.

A committee of naval and shipwright officers had been ordered to assemble in London to decide upon the proper arrangements to be made on the merchant steamers, provided they should be needed for war purposes.

It is said that Thomas Baring is coming to the United States on a special mission to settle the fishery dispute. Public feeling was calmer in relation to the matter, but more ships were fitting out at the Navy Yards.

FRANCE. Commercial relations had been resumed between France and Belgium.

The Paris Moniteur denies the rumors in relation to changes in the Cabinet.

A correspondent of a Hungarian journal has been expelled from Paris.

The contemplated marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess de Vasa has been indefinitely postponed.

AUSTRIA. The National Guard had been abolished by order of the Emperor, and a new corps called the Reserve, was about being organized.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. There was nothing new from these countries, and matters were in a quiet condition.

PRUSSIA. The cholera was rapidly spreading and committing frightful ravages in this country.

The Prussian Government had made a formal demand on the Swiss Confederation to acknowledge its sovereignty over the Duchy of Neufchatel, and, in case of refusal, war is threatened.

TURKEY. The town of Erzerom has been destroyed by an earthquake.

MARKETS.—*Liverpool, Aug.* 14. The sales of Cotton during the last three days have been 27,000 bales, and for the week 58,000 bales, of which speculators took 16,000 and exporters 5000 bales. The stock 668,000, of which 528,000 bales are American. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales; prices closing stiffer. Dennistown quotes Fair Orleans, 6⅝ d; Middling 5½ d; Fair Mobile 6d; Middling 5 7 16d; Fair Upland 6d, Middling 5⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS. There has been a large speculative movement in wheat and flour. Wheat had advanced during the week 2s. and flour 6d; corn was in demand at unchanged rates. Mixed and red wheat 5s. 9d.; white 6s. 3d. a 6s. 9d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Orleans flour 21s. 6d. a 22s. 6d; yellow corn 29s. 6d. a 30s; white 28s. 6d. a 29s.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24. Advices have been received from the city of Mexico to the 3d, and Vera Cruz to the 17th inst. The country was in a very unsettled state. The insurrection at Mazatlan continues. The insurgents had entered Guadalaxara, and the troops had been ordered there by the President.

It was reported that Gen. Aranza had pronounced in favor of Arista as dictator.

The Legislature of Vera Cruz proposes that the Government should effect an extradition treaty with the United States.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Nothing new had occurred regarding the Tehuantepec route. The route for Point Mazatlan had been closed by order of the government.

Internal discords and revolutions were rife throughout the entire country. The state of society was in a deplorable condition.

Arrival of the Empire City—Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24. The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates of the 18th. The excitement on the Island was daily increasing, and fresh arrests had been made. No one yet, however, it was believed, had been put to death. It is stated that many Spaniards are engaged in this conspiracy, and that further seizures of munitions of war had been made.

The Crealto de la Habana recently published an article stating that the Governor General has known from the beginning the persons engaged in circulating revolutionary documents, but was waiting for more certain information. The Governor has announced that all persons convicted of these publications shall be put to death.

The cholera, yellow fever and small pox is now raging to a frightful extent, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence.

Accounts of the growing crops were favorable. Sugar quiet but firm. The stock of Coffee was small. Freights dull and vessels abundant.

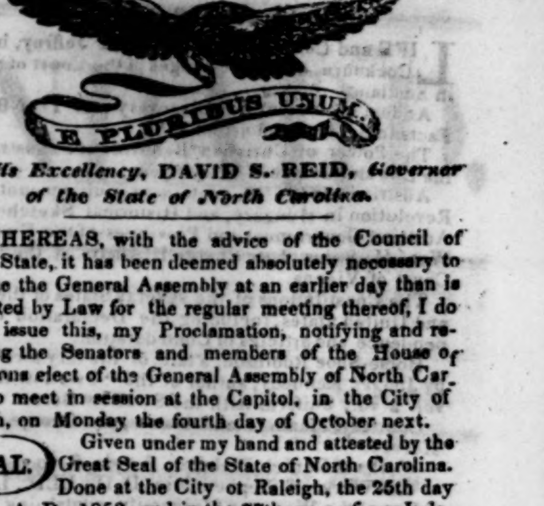
Call for a Southern Rights Convention—Another Presidential Movement.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 24. The Southern Rights Central Committee of Alabama have called a State Convention for the 13th of September, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Pierce having failed to answer the queries propounded to him.

Withdrawal of the Georgia Union Ticket.

CHARLESTON, August 25. The Savannah papers state that the Executive Committee of the Union party of Georgia have published a circular, withdrawing the electoral ticket selected by the late convention, in favor of Gen. Pierce. The same circular calls for a meeting of the Union Whigs and Democrats, to meet at Atlanta on the 18th of September, to determine the course of the party.

PROCLAMATION,



By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, with the advice of the Council of State, it has been deemed absolutely necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is appointed by Law for the regular meeting thereof, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 25th day August, A. D., 1852, and in the 77th year of our Independence. By the Governor,

DAVID S. REID.

WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 935 4w.

The Pioneer, North Carolinian, Western Democrat, and Asheville News will insert four times weekly.

China, Glass, and Earthern Ware.

WE are now receiving, direct from the French and English manufacturers,

17	packages	French China Dinner and Tea Setts, and Fancy Ware,
12	packages	Edge and C. C. Ware,
15	"	Sprig'd and handled Teas, common,
10	"	White Granite Dinner and Tea Ware,
6	"	" and common Toilet "
8	"	Colored Ware, assorted,
6	"	Cane and Rockingham Ware, assorted,
60	"	American Glass Ware, assorted,
10	"	Stone Ware, assorted,
20	dozen	Dimijohns, from ½ to 5 gallons.

☞ Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to purchase their stocks of us, as we save them a considerable per centage in freights, commissions, &c.

*** Dinner and Tea Setts of new and handsome patterns to families at low prices.

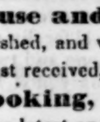
McRAE & HARRISS.
Front street below Market street.
Wilmington, N. C., August 25, 1852. 83—tf.

WILLIAM J. LOUGEE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE, Stoves, Patent Pumps, &c. &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.



KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. Job Work, done at short notice. All kinds of Metallic Coverings, for

House and Store Roofs, and Gutters,

furnished, and warranted to stand the severest test.

Just received, and more expected from the Foundry,

Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves.

of the latest and most approved patterns.

☞ Orders from any part of the State attended to.

Raleigh, September 1, 1852, 935w.

Board for Members.

THE Subscriber has made preparations, as heretofore, to board a number of members of the Legislature. He can only say to those who may engage lodgings with him, that no pains nor expense will be spared to render them comfortable. He refers to the past as his only pledge for the future.

His terms will be as reasonable as the prices of the day will admit. JOHN HUTCHINS.

Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1852. 83—3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at August term, County Court, as Executors to the last will and testament of Noel Knight, deceased, ask those indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.

W. R. KNIGHT, }
P. H. KNIGHT, } *Executors.*

August 30th, 1852. 83—3t.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office, }
RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852. }

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*

August 23, 1852. 82—tlstN.

To the Stockholders in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank-road Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Stock subscriber for in this Company, on which the instalments have not been paid, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, as provided for in the 11th Section of the Act incorporating the said Company.

Sale to take place at Greenville, on Thursday the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors, at office Greenville, August 12th, 1852.

JNO A. SELBY, *Clerk.*

AN instalment of Two Dollars per Share will be required of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on Thursday, the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk.*

Greenville, August 12th, 1852. 81—2t.

NORMAL COLLEGE,
RANDOLPH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday, the 15th of September. The Board of Instruction is complete. The Preparatory and Irregular departments enjoy College privileges, and receive instruction from the Faculty. Entire expense from $38 to $45 per session of five months.

B. CRAVEN, *President.*

August 22d, 1852. 82—1m.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday, the 9th inst., between the Post-Office in Raleigh and Neuse River Oil Mills, a large black Pocket Book, with a blank-book attached, containing between twenty and twenty-five dollars, and a number of papers of no value to any one except the owner. The only bills recollected were one ten and two threes on the Bank of Cape Fear, and two ones on the Bank of Fayetteville, and two one dollar and a half bills on the Bank of the Union, Washington City. The above reward will be given if left at the Comptroller's office or with me at the Mill. A. B. VAUGHAN.

Laura-Shawsville, }
August 13, 1852. } 934—4t.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the Firm of

SELBY & MURRAY,

for the purpose of conducting the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the City of Raleigh, at the old stand of T. H. Selby's, No. 13, Fayetteville Street, where they will be pleased to see and serve their customers and friends.

T. H. SELBY.
D. CARSON MURRAY.

Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1852. 933.

Wanted,

A GOOD LEATHER DRESSER—a young man without a family would be preferred. The place is healthy, and liberal wages will be given. Apply soon to the Editor of the Standard,

Wake, August 17, 1852. 80—3t.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by L d Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D.D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gaulthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of September next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cumberland County, on the 30th July, two negro men, Washington and Evans. I have no doubt they are lurking about Little River, near Joseph Fowler's, in Wake county, where they both have wives, or about my plantation in the same neighborhood.

I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the delivery of the said negroes at my Shanties near Murchison & Johnson's Turpentine Distillery on the Plank Road, 20 miles west of Fayetteville, or half of the above reward for either one of them.

JOS. D. POWELL.

Cumberland, Aug. 9, 1853. 293— wtf.

Notice—Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants, Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
August 9, 1852. }

SEALED Proposals for furnishing the wood necessary for the ensuing Legislature, and the public Officers for the ensuing winter, will be received at this Office until the 11th September next.

The wood to be sound Oak or Hickory, to be furnished by the Cord, and cut to suit the fire-places.

WM. HILL, *Secretary.*
78—5t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—t1st.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swain.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required. D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.
926—

June 20, 1852.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapentics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsi erab expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation e $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants tendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information ncerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those plying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5er.

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.
J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his month, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., }
July 5th, 1852. } 928—w6w.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

---

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

NOVELTY WORKS,
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, [illegible] PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent perannum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. SUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees;

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address
E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. }
July 16, 1852. } 929—w6w.

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL,
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY
The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth. Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., }
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 922—1tw 3m

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

VANS & COOKE
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

FOR SALE.

FROM the 10th to the 15th of August, inst., there will be offered for sale in Raleigh, N. C., a match of handsome bright gray horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and well broken, and recommended, after a six months constant travel, as possessing many superior qualities for gentleness, speed, spirit and endurance. They will be sold for $350 cash. Also, a Buggy horse, 8 years old, of the same color, and like qualities, at $125.

Also, a good travelling carriage, newly repaired with harness, at $175. Also, a plain buggy with harness, at $75.

Persons at a distance wishing to purchase may address N. L. STITH.

Raleigh, August 5th, 1852. 76—3t.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th day of January, 1852, a negro man named DANIEL, aged about 22 years, very black, and had two small scars on his breast. The said negro was purchased of Adam Williams, on the 25th of September, 1851, in Johnston County, N. C. We will pay the above reward to any person that will apprehend and deliver said negro to us, living in the County of Caswell, N. C., or if secured in any jail within the said State, so that we get him again, if he is not injured in taking him.

July 19th, 1852. BIGELOW & PATTILLO.
77—5tpd.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate
SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26=One grain and 26-100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38

FALL TRADE, 1852.
Petits, Harris, and Daniell,
No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

Paints, Paints,

20,000 LBS Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit; Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tissues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 41—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c**

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 4 9—

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan.* He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina, to whom it is supposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him. Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt." "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES now receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE
Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

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10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by
J. BROWN.